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over to the growing of shrubs and trees—coniferous, deciduous, fruit, nut, and shade trees; rhododendrons, azaleas, magnolias, clematis, roses, lilacs, palms, syringas, and hundreds of other species come under cultivation. In 1913 the foreign trade in trees and shrubs aggregated 43,192,577 pieces.

For two centuries at least the Netherlands have been known the world over for their bulb culture. As early as the fifteenth century the Dutch began introducing bulbs and other plants from foreign lands. Dutch maritime activity sent the ships of Holland to every land and port; lovers of flowers always, the Dutch sailors and adventurers brought back with them to their native land the most beautiful plants and flowers wherever they found them. The iris and the tulip were early introductions, and of the latter flower the Dutch became so infatuated that a veritable craze swept over the country in the seventeenth century. Over 140 varieties of tulips were grown at that time, and rare bulbs sold at fabulous prices. Following the tulip, the hyacinth, became popular. From its native home in Dalmatia, Greece, and Asia Minor, the hyacinth, after its introduction in Holland, soon spread throughout western Europe. It was in Holland that the large and beautiful varieties were developed, and the culture of both tulips and hyacinths was placed on a scientific basis. About the middle of the nineteenth century Dutch growers began exporting bulbs of all kinds in quantity. It was at this time that bulb culture and bulb trade assumed an important position in Holland's industries, a position which has constantly been strengthened, until in 1914 this industry ranked near the top among the productive and remunerative activities of the Dutch people. Most of the large bulb gardens lie along the coast. Here gardens of hundreds of acres are not rare, and in blossom time the coastal provinces become veritable gardens of the gods. In 1915 nearly 27,000,000 kilograms of bulbs were exported, of which 8,000,000 were shipped to America and 8,000,000 to Great Britain. Germany and Austria imported 4,000,000, Scandinavia 4,000,000, and the remainder were distributed to almost every land in the world.

Finally, Holland holds a prominent place in the growing of garden seeds, both vegetable and flower, though it is in the plants of the *Cruciferae*—radish, cabbage and its near relatives, turnip, and cauliflower,—spinach, beets, and beans, that most of the quantity is produced and most of the value received. Statistics indicate that in 1913 the Dutch seed gardens produced 2,000,000 kilograms of garden seeds, valued at 1,000,000 gulden.

The government and the many horticultural societies are carefully safeguarding the horticultural industries and trade. The best scientific knowledge and equipment are procured; well-planned publicity and propaganda are put out; the gardeners are given every opportunity for training and development; and cordial relations are maintained with every bulb-importing country. A determined effort is being made to stamp out every pest, every plant disease that may lead to embargoes or restrictions against Dutch products.

Holland is not likely soon to yield its dominance in horticulture to any other land. Favorable natural conditions, an industrious and frugal folk, and an intelligent government insure long years of supremacy.

W. ELMER EKBLAW

A BRIEF GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF DENMARK

H. P. STEENSBY. *Danmarks Natur*. Extract (Vol. 1, pp. 1-36) from "Danmark: Land og Folk: Historisk-Topografisk-Statistisk Haandbog," edited by Daniel Bruun. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5. Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, Copenhagen and Christiania, 1919-21. 9½ x 6 inches.

This compact study by the late Professor Steensby condenses a wealth of geographic information regarding Denmark, valuable to every student of geography.

The extent of the country and its dependencies, its relative size and importance, its semi-insular character, its low relief, its many waterways, its history, its colonization projects, its ambitions constitute the first division of the book. Then follow in succession, brief, richly informative chapters on "The Danish Seas," with a review of Denmark's sea history and its sea influence; the "Extent and Population" of the land by provinces and sections, a valuable comparative study; "Terrain and Maps," a chapter which includes within brief compass the topography, the geology and the soil, and an account of the more important maps of the country from the earliest to the latest.

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